

## NEARING THE END.

Two Governments for the People,  
But Not by the People.

The Republican Claim Successfully  
Asserted.

The Foolish Fusionists Foiled and  
Flustered.

Reigning Republicans Reigning Right-  
fully.

Davis Elected Governor by the Re-  
publican Legislature.

Peace Restored and Everybody  
Happy.

THE FUSION LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, January 17.—Both Houses met at 9 o'clock according to adjournment and after the reading of the journals took a recess until 1 A. M. At the end of the recess various speeches were made in the House, some of them being conservative and others being of an inflammatory character.

Mr. Chasman recommended applica-  
tion to Congress for aid to sustain the  
House against attempts to dispossess it  
under the Supreme Court's decision.

Mr. Ingalls wanted a committee of five  
appointed by a Senate committee to  
investigate the situation under adjournment  
and report the best method. He with others  
waited a first set of questions submitted  
to a committee.

Mr. Bradley advised an appeal to the  
Supreme Court. There was a good deal of  
applauding and hissing.

Mr. Ingalls moved an amendment to  
the order limiting the committee to the  
members of the House, and leaving the  
Senate to take independent action. The  
Senate, as amended, was passed, and the  
Speaker appointed Ingalls, of Wisconsin;  
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The President of the Governor-elect was to  
send a notification of his election accom-  
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who sent back promptly a notification of  
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Governor Davis as Commander-in-Chief,  
and congratulating the troops and their  
officers on their devotion to the preserva-  
tion of good order and the public peace.

Secretary of State Chasman took pos-  
session of his office to-night, and appointed  
as his deputy James A. Smith, of Skow-  
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Two hundred Bangor men paid their re-  
spects to Senator Blaine. He extended  
congratulations to the triumph of law, and  
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Governor Davis to-night issued an of-  
ficial order deposing Major M. M. Folsom  
from the position of Acting Adjutant Gen-  
eral, and appointing Major Frank E. Nye,  
of Portland, in his place.

On motion of Mr. Goss, of Bath, the  
Speaker appointed Goss, of Bath; Brooks,  
of Belfast; Nash, of Addison; Nason, of  
Limerick; Goss, of Auburn; Farrell, of  
New Brunswick; Verrill, of Portland; Sim-  
onds, of Rockland; Goulding, of West Wa-  
terville; Davis, of Woodstock; Knowles,  
of Bradford; Jewett, of Salsburgh; Per-  
kins, of Machias; Oliver, of Freeman; and  
Rafter, of Damariscotta, with such of the  
Senate as may join, to constitute a com-  
mittee on the subject of the proposed  
amendment to the Constitution, known as  
the "Goss" amendment, and to report there-  
on at 10 A. M. on Monday next.

Orders were then passed, adopting the  
rules of last year, and providing that the  
House should be in session at 10 A. M. on  
Monday next. The answers returned by  
the Supreme Court, to questions propo-  
unded by the Legislature, were received  
and read by the Assistant Clerk, occu-  
pying three-quarters of an hour.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

The Republican members-elect of the  
Senate and contestants of seats therein,  
who organized Monday and adjourned  
until to-day, reassembled accordingly.

The Senators were tardy in coming to-  
gether, but at last all were present, and  
after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Chapman, the  
journal was read. A committee of seven  
Senator-elects was appointed on motion  
of Mr. Hawes, of Cumberland, and a  
committee of five on gubernatorial votes.

Answers of the Supreme Court to ques-  
tions of the Legislature were read. The  
Secretary of State refused to give up  
the gubernatorial returns to the  
Joint Committee.

DANIEL F. DAVIS ELECTED GOVERNOR.

The Committee on Gubernatorial Votes  
reported as follows:

Whole number of votes, 138,506; Re-  
publican, 90,404; Daniel F. Davis,  
68,097; Joseph L. Smith, 47,733; Alonzo  
Garcelon, 21,851; Brian Bradbury, 240;  
remainder scattering for several candidates.

The House then proceeded to the selec-  
tion of two names to be sent to the Senate,  
the whole roll being called, and each  
member as his name was called coming  
forward and depositing his ballot. A  
total of 138,506 votes were cast, and the  
Republican, nineteen votes were thrown,  
and all thrown for Davis, who was declared  
by the President legally chosen Governor  
of the State. Several Fusion members  
were present, but none in their seats, and  
none participated in the announcement  
was made by the speaker.

GOVERNOR DAVIS SWORN IN.

At 6:45 P. M. another convention was  
formed. The people had waited for this,  
not a man moving from the densely-  
packed hall. A committee representing  
both branches waited upon Governor-elect  
Davis, and he was sworn in by the  
Governor-elect. As he entered the hall,  
attended by the Council and several  
distinguished gentlemen, the crowd arose  
as one man, and the air was filled with  
cheering and shouting. Increasing in  
volume until the Capitol Building fairly  
rocked. Men jumped upon the seats and  
upon each other's shoulders, patted  
with canes, and manifested their joy in  
ways indescribable.

Mr. Davis stood at the right of the  
President and faced towards the people, the  
applause broke out again, and three cheers  
followed for Davis, for Blaine, Boutelle,  
Chamberlain, Nash and Sprout.

After a short speech by Governor-elect  
Davis, an impressive manner, took the  
oath of office, and delivered an address.

GOVERNOR DAVIS SPOKE AS FOLLOWS:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives:

For nearly thirty years you and your  
fathers have assembled to deliberate upon  
the wants of the Commonwealth and en-  
act its laws. In all these years the Re-  
publican party has been the dominant  
power. It has proved strong enough to  
carry our good State in safety through  
every danger. Annually the persons  
elected by the people have been sum-  
moned by the proper authorities to meet at  
Legislature, and those defeated by  
the people have quietly submitted to the  
will of the majority.

"For the first time in our history, this  
rule in the past has been reversed. Hence  
the unparalleled excitement and popular  
indignation. The antagonism of the  
Legislature has, for this reason, been  
delayed. Under such circumstances you  
have shown great forbearance. You have  
kept strictly within the law. Coming  
from law-abiding communities, you have  
waited until you could obtain the opinion  
of the courts. That opinion has been ren-  
dered, and to-day you have completed the  
organization of the Fifty-ninth Legisla-  
ture. Believing this solution of a difficult  
problem is a striking illustration of the  
strength of republican government, where  
only the majority can rule, and that all  
good citizens will joyfully fall in as such,  
I will only add that I shall take an early  
opportunity to express to you my views  
upon the state of affairs."

At 7:45 both branches of the Legisla-  
ture adjourned until Monday at 11 A. M.

TAKING POSSESSION.

The Governor took possession of the  
Executive Chamber without any interfer-  
ence. The only obstacle placed in the  
way by the Fusionists during the day was  
the refusal of the Deputy Secretary of the  
Senate to give up the gubernatorial re-

turns, but certified copies of the Clerk's  
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The President of the Governor-elect was to  
send a notification of his election accom-  
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ture adjourned until Monday at 11 A. M.

TAKING POSSESSION.

The Governor took possession of the  
Executive Chamber without any interfer-  
ence. The only obstacle placed in the  
way by the Fusionists during the day was  
the refusal of the Deputy Secretary of the  
Senate to give up the gubernatorial re-

## AT THE CAPITAL.

Bill for the Reinstatement of Fitz  
John Porter.

Investigation of the Star Mail Ser-  
vice.

Gen. Brady's Testimony Before the  
Committee.

German Opposition to Third Termism  
(Discouraging to the Boomers).

FITZ JOHN PORTER RELIES BILL.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The House  
Committee on Military Affairs, to-day  
took action on the case of General Fitz  
John Porter. The Democratic members  
all voted to recommend the passage of a  
bill based upon a measure introduced by  
Representative Briggs, but containing sev-  
eral important features of an amendment  
adopted on his motion to-day. The Re-  
publican members voted for a substitute  
prepared by Representative McCook, pro-  
viding simply for General Porter's resto-  
ration to his former rank in the army, with-  
out back pay or other pecuniary reward,  
and not agreeing with the assertion of the  
Government that Porter was guilty of a  
crime at the time of his dismissal. The  
report will embody the report of the  
Scholastic Board of Inquiry, and will be  
presented early next week by the Chair-  
man of the Committee, Representative  
Sprague.

The first section of the majority bill re-  
cites that the findings and the sentence of  
the General Court-martial in the case of  
Major General Fitz John Porter, late Ma-  
jor General of volunteers and Colonel of  
the United States Army, heretofore made  
and set aside, and annulled, and the dis-  
qualifications of Fitz John Porter there-  
under be, and they are hereby removed,  
and findings and sentence having been  
made by the court-martial, and without due  
knowledge of the facts of the case.

Section 2 restores General Porter to all  
the rank, rights, titles and privileges to  
which he would have been entitled if  
there had been no Court-martial, and in-  
cludes the sum of \$75,000 awarded by  
the Board of Officers, covered by special order,  
provided he shall not be entitled to re-  
ceive any pay or allowances as an offi-  
cer while not in the service of the United  
States.

Section 3 declares the Colonelcy of the  
Fifteenth Infantry, held by General  
Porter in 1863 having been filled by regular  
promotion and confirmation by the Sen-  
ate, the position of Colonel now to be  
held by General Porter would be super-  
fluous, and that he should be assigned to  
the army, when he will be assigned to that  
position and the supernumerary Colonelcy  
shall cease to exist.

Section 4 says if General Porter shall so  
elect, the President of the United States  
may, in his discretion, appoint him to the  
rank held by him while in the service.

Section 5 requires the Secretary of the  
Treasury to pay General Porter, out of  
any money in the Treasury not otherwise  
appropriated, the sum of \$75,000 awarded  
by the Government as a measure of amend-  
ment for the wrong done to him, and  
suffered by him through his dismissal  
from the army and deprivation from the  
right of citizenship, upon charges now  
established to be unfounded, as well as to  
reimburse him for his great expenses, in-  
curred in the vindication of his character  
and conduct as an officer and soldier, from  
the disgrace and obloquy now shown to  
him, and unjustly cast upon him by the  
Government.

The minority report will take the ground  
that the testimony and condition of the  
country at the time of General Porter's  
trial justified the findings of the Court-  
martial and the sentence then imposed.

GERMAN ANTI-GRANTISM.

The Grant boom continues to decline  
here, and the boomers are becoming alarm-  
ed. The defection of the Germans is the  
chief cause of anxiety. Could they be  
held in the harness, the third-termers  
would go right along with their pro-  
gramme, but the well-known character of  
the German Republicans for independence  
warns them to be cautious. It is recalled  
here that Hayes would have been defeated,  
but for the defection of the Germans. It  
is also noted that there has not been a  
Republican victory in Ohio in the past  
ten years that the Germans of three or  
four